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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

EPIC GAMES, INC.

Plaintiff, Counter-defendant
v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant, Counterclaimant

Case No. 4:20-cv-05640-YGR

**APPLE INC.'S ADMINISTRATIVE
MOTION TO SEAL**

The Honorable Thomas S. Hixson

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LEGAL STANDARD.....	1
DISCUSSION.....	2
CONCLUSION.....	3

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page(s)Cases

<i>Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. Wolf</i> , 2020 WL 5422784 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2020).....	2
<i>In re Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.</i> , 2018 WL 3067783 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2018).....	1, 2
<i>Apple Inc. v. Rivos, Inc.</i> , 2024 WL 1204115 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 21, 2024).....	1, 2, 3
<i>DNA Genotek Inc. v. Spectrum Sols., L.L.C.</i> , 2023 WL 4335734 (S.D. Cal. May 10, 2023).....	1, 2
<i>Ervine v. Warden</i> , 214 F. Supp. 3d 917 (E.D. Cal. 2016).....	1
<i>Kamakana v. City and Cnty. of Honolulu</i> , 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006)	1, 2
<i>Krommenhock v. Post Foods, LLC</i> , 2020 WL 2322993 (N.D. Cal. May 11, 2020).....	3
<i>Lamartina v. VMware, Inc.</i> , 2024 WL 3049450 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2024).....	2
<i>Lee v. Great Am. Life Ins. Co.</i> , 2023 WL 8126850 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2023).....	2
<i>Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.</i> , 307 F.3d 1206 (9th Cir. 2002)	1, 3
<i>PQ Labs, Inc. v. Qi</i> , 2014 WL 4617216 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2014).....	1
<i>Rembrandt Diagnostics, LP v. Innovacon, Inc.</i> , 2018 WL 1001097 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2018).....	1, 2
<i>Vineyard House, LLC v. Constellation Brands U.S. Ops., Inc.</i> , 619 F. Supp. 3d 970 (N.D. Cal. 2021)	1
<i>Virun, Inc. v. Cymbiotika, LLC</i> , 2022 WL 17401698 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 2022).....	2
<i>Williams v. Apple Inc.</i> , 2021 WL 2476916 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2021).....	3

Other Authorities

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)	1
Local Rule 79-5.....	1

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) and Local Rule 79-5, Apple Inc. (“Apple”) respectfully moves the Court to seal portions of three exhibits submitted in connection with the January 2, 2025 Joint Status Report, submitted pursuant to the Court’s Standing Discovery Order. The exhibits contain information sealable under controlling law and Local Rule 79-5. Specifically, these documents contain competitively sensitive, non-public information regarding Apple’s business codenames for ongoing confidential projects. Apple’s proposed redactions of that information are highlighted in yellow in the un-redacted versions of the exhibits that Apple is filing under seal and are itemized in the concurrently filed Declaration of Mark A. Perry (the “Perry Declaration”).

LEGAL STANDARD

“The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense,” including preventing the disclosure of information. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). The Court has “broad latitude” “to prevent disclosure of materials for many types of information, including, *but not limited to*, trade secrets or other confidential research, development, or confidential information.” *Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002) (emphasis in original); *see also Kamakana v. City and Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (compelling circumstances exist to seal potential release of trade secrets) (citing *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)); *PQ Labs, Inc. v. Qi*, 2014 WL 4617216, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2014) (granting multiple motions to seal where publication would lead to the disclosure of trade secrets); *Apple Inc. v. Rivos, Inc.*, 2024 WL 1204115, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 21, 2024) (granting request to seal “internal product codenames” and noting that a prior request for the same had also been granted).

Although a party must show compelling circumstances to seal information appended to dispositive motions, the standard for non-dispositive motions is “good cause.” *In re Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, 2018 WL 3067783, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 16, 2018); *Rembrandt Diagnostics, LP v. Innovacon, Inc.*, 2018 WL 1001097, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2018); *see DNA Genotek Inc. v. Spectrum Sols., L.L.C.*, 2023 WL 4335734, at *2 (S.D. Cal. May 10, 2023). In general, requests to seal information should be narrowly tailored “to remove from public view only the material that is protected.” *Ervine v. Warden*, 214 F. Supp. 3d 917, 919 (E.D. Cal. 2016); *Vineyard House, LLC v. Constellation Brands U.S.*

1 *Ops., Inc.*, 619 F. Supp. 3d 970, 972 n.2 (N.D. Cal. 2021) (Gonzalez Rogers, J.) (granting a motion to
2 seal “because the request is narrowly tailored and only includes confidential information”).

3 DISCUSSION

4 Apple seeks to seal sensitive business information regarding internal business codenames for
5 ongoing confidential projects. *See* Perry Decl. ¶ 5. Specifically, the exhibits to the Joint Status Report
6 contain three documents in which Apple discusses codenames Apple has not made public. The
7 documents reveal sensitive information about Apple’s confidential business decisions, and documents
8 including these codenames have already been marked as highly confidential in the course of discovery
9 and have not been challenged by Epic under the extant protective order. *See id.* ¶¶ 4–5.

10 Apple’s administrative motion to seal is subject to the “good cause” standard because it concerns
11 non-dispositive joint statements regarding discovery. *See, e.g., Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (“[T]he
12 public has less of a need for access to court records attached only to non-dispositive motions because
13 those documents are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action.”);
14 *Lee v. Great Am. Life Ins. Co.*, 2023 WL 8126850, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2023) (“Matters concerning
15 discovery generally are considered nondispositive of the litigation”) (quotation omitted); *see also In re*
16 *Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, 2018 WL 3067783, at *2; *Rembrandt Diagnostics, LP*, 2018 WL
17 1001097, at *1; *Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. Wolf*, 2020 WL 5422784, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2020).

18 Apple easily meets the good cause standard here. *Lamartina v. VMware, Inc.*, 2024 WL
19 3049450, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2024) (good cause to seal internal email communications). Apple’s
20 limited proposed redactions protect against the harmful disclosure of Apple’s internal business decision-
21 making, including non-public project codenames. *See DNA Genotek Inc.*, 2023 WL 4335734, at *2
22 (finding good cause where disclosure would “undercut” a party’s “position ... in the marketplace”);
23 *Apple Inc.*, 2024 WL 1204115, at *1. Indeed, courts routinely hold that the type of information at issue
24 here is sealable because its disclosure can be competitively harmful when a company’s confidential
25 information is revealed. *See, e.g., Virun, Inc. v. Cymbiotika, LLC*, 2022 WL 17401698, at *2 (C.D. Cal.
26 Aug. 19, 2022) (“Courts in this Circuit have found potential harms arising from public disclosure of
27 trade secrets or a business’ confidential financial and pricing information to be sufficient reason to seal”);
28 *Apple Inc.*, 2024 WL 1204115, at *1 (granting request to seal “references to[] internal product

1 codenames”). Apple operates in an intensely competitive environment, and thus has taken extensive
 2 measures to protect the confidentiality of its information. *See* Perry Decl. ¶ 3. Disclosure of the sealed
 3 information could harm Apple’s business interests. *Id.* ¶ 4.

4 Moreover, Apple has narrowly tailored its sealing request to include only the information
 5 necessary to protect Apple’s confidential business information and data. *See* Perry Decl. ¶ 6;
 6 *Krommenhock v. Post Foods, LLC*, 2020 WL 2322993, at *3 (N.D. Cal. May 11, 2020) (granting motion
 7 to seal “limited” information); *see also Phillips*, 307 F.3d at 1211; *Williams v. Apple Inc.*, 2021 WL
 8 2476916, at *2–*3 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2021) (noting Apple’s narrowed sealing requests with “tailored
 9 redactions” and finding “most of Apple’s sealing requests[] appropriate” to the extent the disclosures
 10 “would harm Apple’s competitive standing”); Dkt. No. 643 at 3 (finding Apple’s proposed redactions
 11 appropriate for an exhibit when redactions were “narrowly tailored” to “sensitive and confidential
 12 information, the disclosure of which would result in competitive harm to Apple”). Apple has only
 13 partially redacted select portions of the exhibits. *See* Perry Decl. ¶ 6.

14 For the foregoing reasons, there is good cause that warrants partially sealing the exhibits to the
 15 Joint Status Report.

16 CONCLUSION

17 Apple respectfully requests that the Court seal the information identified in the accompanying
 18 declaration.

19 Dated: January 2, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

20 By: s Mark A. Perry

21 Mark A. Perry

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP

22 Attorney for Apple Inc.